

The diagram illustrates a computer system architecture. At the top center is the CPU, represented by a large rectangle with a grid pattern. To its left is a vertical stack of memory modules, each a rectangle with a grid pattern. To its right are three more memory modules. Below the CPU is a large rectangle with a grid pattern, likely a main memory or cache. To its left is a vertical stack of three small squares, representing input/output units. To its right is a vertical stack of three small squares, representing storage devices. At the bottom are three large rectangles with grid patterns, representing additional memory or storage. The components are interconnected by a network of lines, showing the data flow and system structure. A legend at the bottom left identifies the symbols: a small square for input/output unit, a small rectangle with a grid pattern for memory module, a large rectangle with a grid pattern for CPU, and a large rectangle with a grid pattern for storage device.

FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

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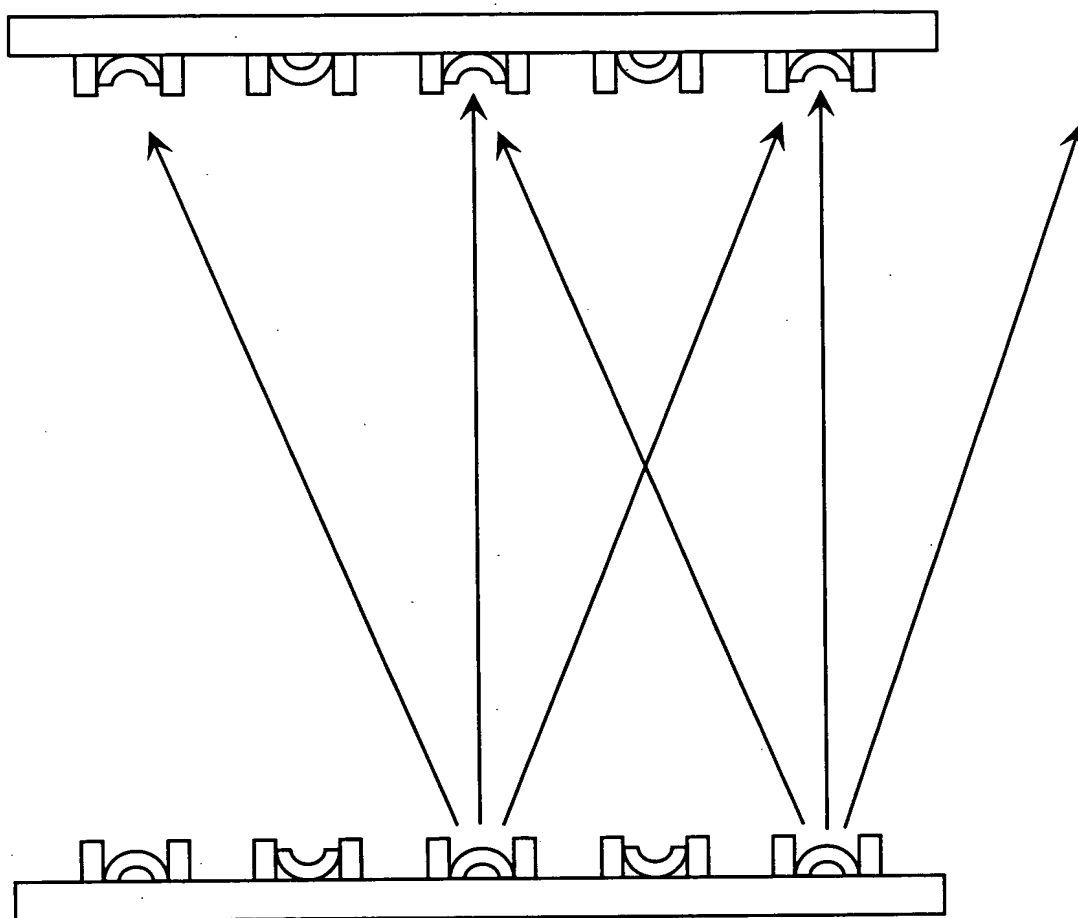


FIG. 2

The diagram illustrates a mechanical system with two horizontal bars and two vertical bars. The left ends of the horizontal bars are connected to a common vertical support by two revolute joints. The right ends of the horizontal bars are connected to a common vertical support by two revolute joints. The two vertical bars are connected to each other by a revolute joint at their top ends and a revolute joint at their bottom ends. The two horizontal bars are connected to each other by a revolute joint at their right ends. The vertical bars are constrained by four vertical guides, represented by hatched rectangular blocks, which allow only vertical movement. Arrows and dots indicate the degrees of freedom and constraints for each bar.

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FIG. 4

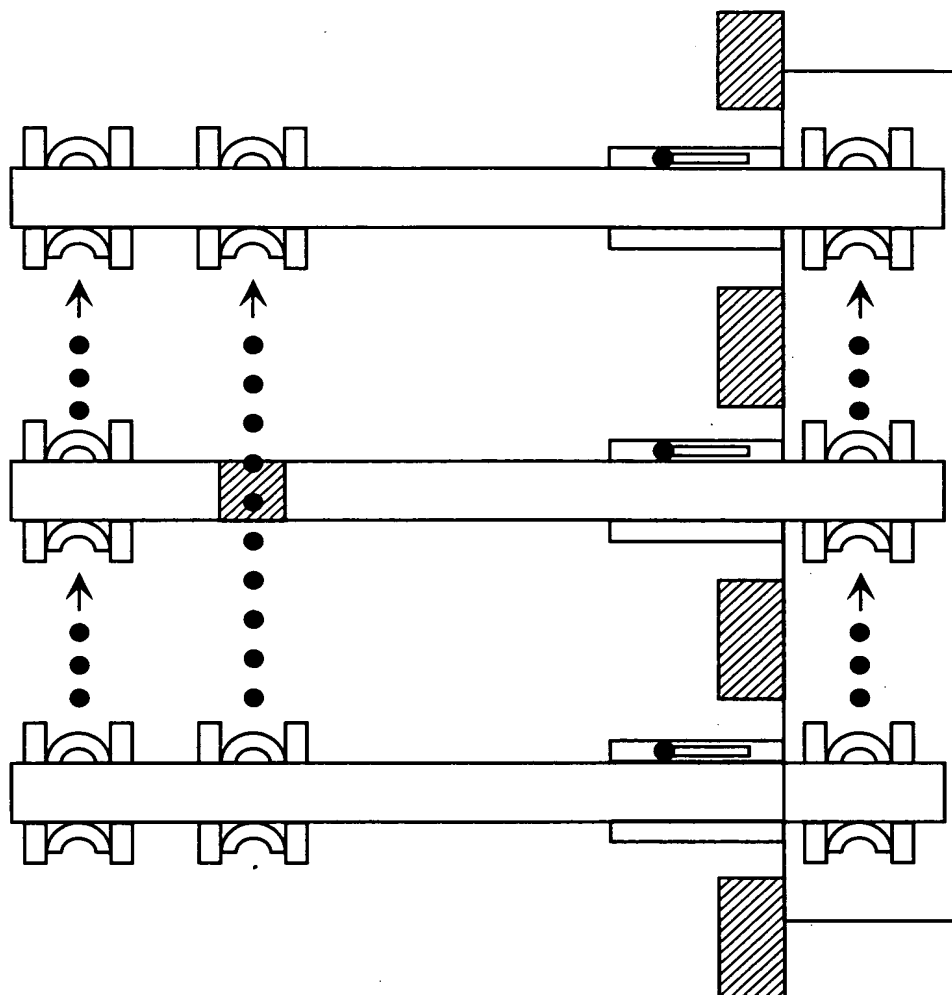


FIG. 4

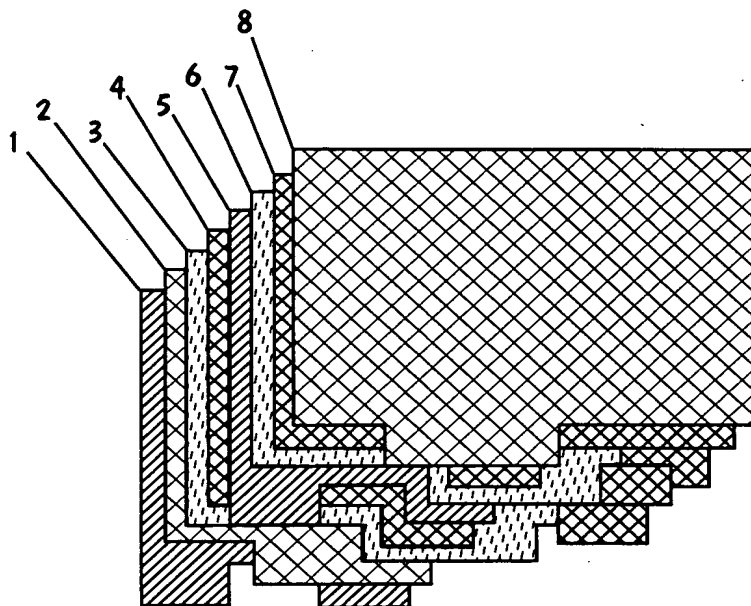


FIG. 5a

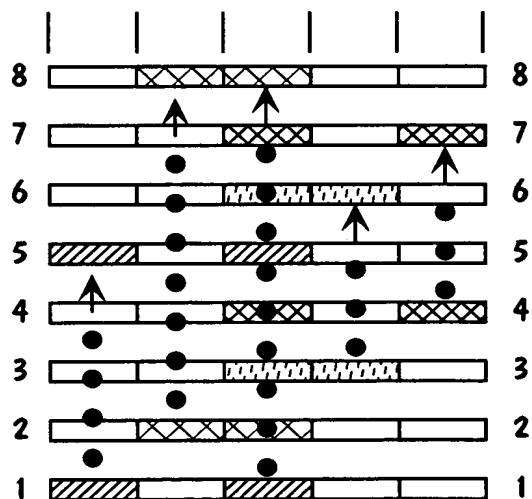


FIG. 5b

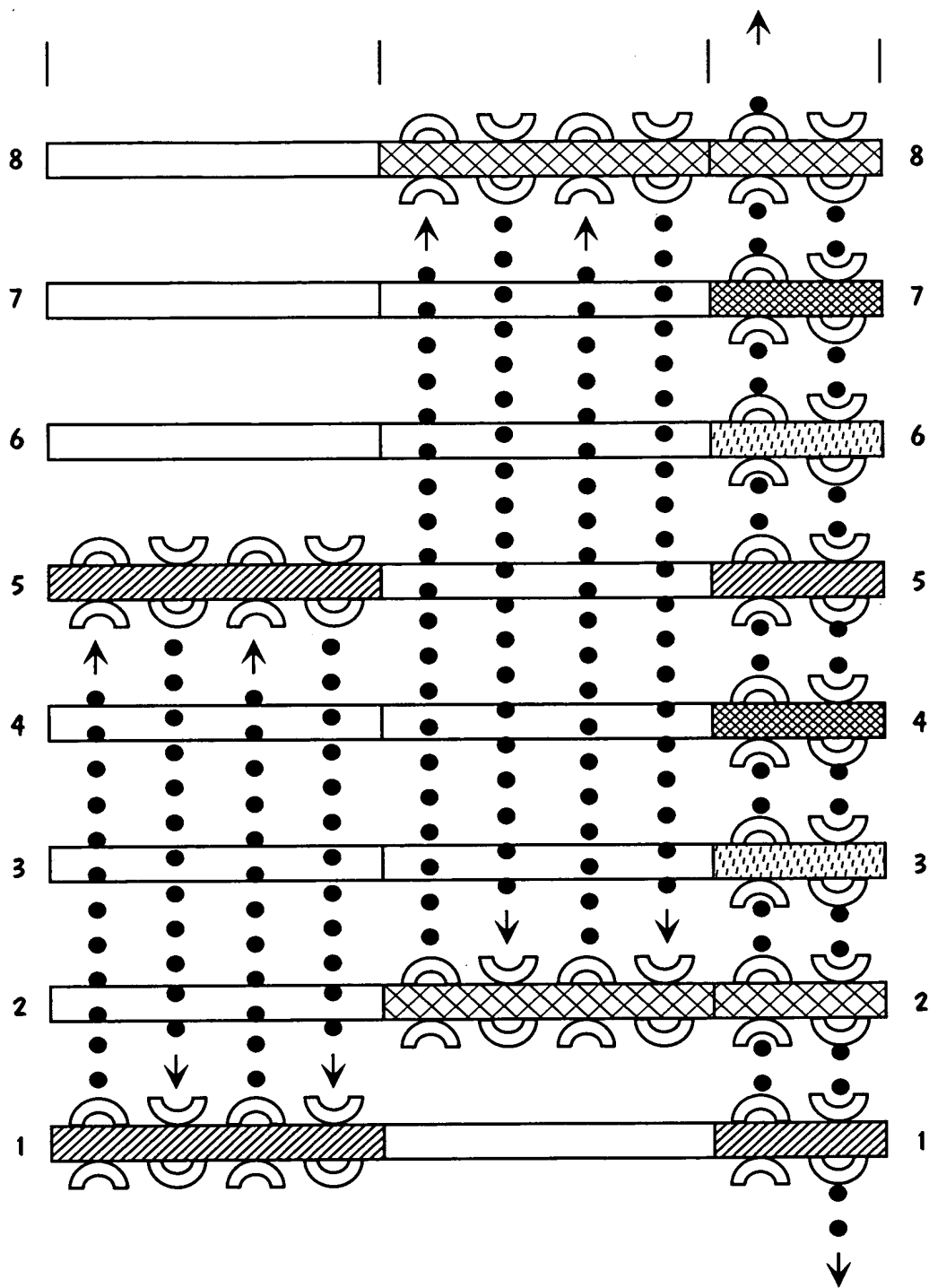


FIG. 6